The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Debate on the Kansas Question Between Senators Douglas and Bigler.

THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Proposition to Exclude the Delegate from Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

Senator BIGLER's carefully-written speech on the Kansas question is generally considered a Presidential. It threw no new light on the subject.

In the subsequent debate with Senator DOUGLAS, the latter again badgered him severely, and he was quite vanquished.

A motion will be made in the House to amend the Treasury Note bill by adding a section imposing duties on certain manufactures to the schedules of the Tariff of 1846, for the purpose of raising a revenue to redeem the notes.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to continue the improvement of the Harbor of Newark, New-Jersey. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BIGLER submitted a joint resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 31 against 12, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday next they adjourn over from that time till the 4th of January.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill granting a million of acres of land for the benefit of free public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BIGLER addressed the Senate vindicating the President's policy in the Kansas portion of his Message. He said that no one regretted more than himself to perceive that the discussion on the Kansas policy of the Administration was to be precipitated upon the Senate and the country. He preferred to avoid discussion until the result of the election on the Kansas Lecompton question was ascertained, and until Kansas should present herself for admission as a State. But the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) made a different issue, and consequently differed with the Senator from Illinois. What did the Senator charge by assuming that the Kansas policy of the Message was not an Administration measure? Did he mean that the Cabinet did not agree with the President? He (Mr. BIGLER) understood differently. Or did he mean that the Administration having laid down its Kansas policy will not insist that those who assail and denounce that policy do not oppose the Administration? There was certainly no room for misunderstanding on that point. If he meant that he does not see clearly what that policy is, Mr. BIGLER could tell him, and on this occasion he need not doubt the accuracy of the explanation. The Administration having from the beginning sustained the Territorial laws of Kansas, having sanctioned the authority of the Territorial Legislature to call a Convention of Delegates to be elected by the people to make a Constitution and State Government, and having exercised all its powers to secure to the people a fair opportunity to make their domestic institutions in their own way, it would be improper to prejudge and discuss the doings of that Convention before it had been fully developed; and further, that when Kansas shall have presented herself for admission into the Union, her Constitution, being Republican, and the people having had a fair opportunity of making a Free or a Slave State, as indicated in the organic act, and as required by the general understanding of the whole country, it will not be considered a sufficient reason to object to the admission of the State, that the ordinary forms of the Constitution, about which there was no dispute, and which may be changed at any time the people may desire, were not submitted to a popular vote. The people of Kansas had a right to do this in their own way. The way it has been done is their own. But if in this or in any other particular, the delegates have acted in bad faith, or have abused the powers delegated to them, they are responsible to the people and not to Congress, nor to the Administration. Mr. BIGLER said he had before him the bill reported by Mr. DOUGLAS on the 7th March, 1856, providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, the third section of which reads as follows: "That the foregoing propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their acceptance or rejection, which, if adopted by the Convention and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas." The bill read in place by the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) on the 17th July, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained the same section, word for word. Both of these bills were under consideration at the conference which had been referred to, but when the Senator from Illinois reported the Toombs bill to the Senate the next morning it did not contain so much of the third section as indicates to the Convention that the Constitution should be approved by the people. The words "and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution," had been stricken out. Who struck these words out, or for what purpose was it done, were questions which it was not for him to answer. The Senator assumed the other day that whenever the law is silent on the subject the inference is in favor of submission, but a full examination of the precedents bearing on that point had shown him that the converse of the proposition has the weight of authority, and that which we had laid down as the rule of precedent had never happened in a single instance. Mr. BIGLER proceeded to reply to other points in Mr. DOUGLAS' speech. He sustained the legality of the Lecompton movement, and, in the course of his remarks, said he could not foretell what his action would be on the question of admitting Kansas under the Constitution. The case was not fully made up. A very large and dangerous power was in the hands of those who are to conduct the election on the Slavery article. They may abuse it. If so, the result would not be recognized. But if the election shall be fairly conducted, he should vote for the admission of Kansas as a State, with either a Free or Slave Constitution, because he thought that would settle the controversy and give peace to Kansas and the country. If the institutions should not suit the people they could be altered more easily and satisfactorily with Kansas as a State than as a Territory.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, saying he had no fault to find with the Senator from Pennsylvania for making a series of attacks on his consistency, while omitting to answer his arguments. Some persons had furnished him with the records of the votes of Senators on the Wilmot Proviso and some former speeches relative to Kansas matters. He knew not whether these were true or false, but what had they to do with the question now presented? He did not understand the motives for ransacking the public records and newspapers, and picking up every little scrap to see what his course had been for twelve years past on the subject of Slavery. Supposse it was true that, in 1848, he was in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, as recommended by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter preceding, and suppose it true that, in 1854, he introduced a bill for the repeal of that compromise, of which the President says he now approves. All these things are not material to the argument. True, the issue was whether popular sovereignty, to which the President and himself were pledged, should be applied to Kansas. He thought the Senator from Pennsylvania showed a want of candor and fairness in quoting from his Springfield speech, [illegible] to quote what he said on the question only of Congress, and attend to the business of white men, there would be no such surplus in the Treasury as in 1850 and 1854. He took issue with the President, denying that paper money produced the present financial disasters, and expressing some views on the question of hard money.

Mr. LOVEJOY said the gentleman would soon be in the Governor's Chair of Massachusetts, and he should look with considerable interest to his views on hard money. He should expect him to go to the very root.

Mr. HAWKS responded, that wherever he should be he would contribute and recommend so far as was in his power to effect a radical reform in this matter.

Mr. LOVEJOY supposed he should ask the bankers of Massachusetts to restrict the issue of paper money. He would be met with the reply, "As the General Government will not forego the issue of paper money, there is no reason why we should do it."

Mr. LOVEJOY denied that this bill proposed to make a paper currency, nor did it establish a debt. If it converted the Government into a bank, a different vote would be sounded on the other side of the hall, where it would meet with commendation, while the Democracy would be arrayed against it.

Mr. LOVEJOY said this was a deceptive bill, but he would not characterize it as fraudulent in the legal sense of the term. The bill proposed what is called a loan, but in reality it designs converting the Government into a great shinplaster machine, to fill the country with irredeemable paper money, which has always proved distasteful to the Democracy. The generous soul of Democracy has left that carcass, and has entered and now animates the true Jeffersonian Democracy, the Republican party. He supposed the plates for the Treasury notes were already prepared, with a likeness of the President at one end, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury at the other, with the motto, "Thanks to the Sub-Treasury, the Government has not failed," (laughter.) The latest various objections against the bill, including that there was no necessity for a loan. He wanted to build the Government on the rock of hard money, or paper representing dollar for dollar. He wanted to know where the money was to come from, and whether any part of it was to be used to force infamous laws and despotism on the people of Kansas, and the Lecompton Constitution at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. LETCHER inquired whether Mr. LOVEJOY was aware that the people of Kansas were to vote to-day? Therefore the money could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied the party there "played such fantastic tricks" as made Heaven blush, and the other place rejoice. (Laughter.) Tyrants always want money, and he could only compare this Administration to that of PHILIP II. He charged on the Slave Democracy, and warned the people of the fact, the attempt now made by it to convert the country into a despotism, and the Treasury Department into a great national bank. The President is gradually sinking into it, and when he fully succeeds the Democracy will swear they always favored a bank.

Mr. CAMPBELL intended to support the measure with such modifications and guards as should be thrown around it, whether in the form of a loan or Treasury notes. But when they were about passing a bill for an outstanding debt of twenty millions, it struck him as the part of wisdom that they should make provision for the redemption of the bonds when due. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOVEJOY), in his suggestion of direct taxation, had stolen the thunder of the gentlemen from Mississippi and South Carolina. Mr. CAMPBELL wanted to know from them when they intend renewing their proposition from the last Congress?

Mr. QUITMAN said he would do so at the proper time, as direct taxation only means the stopping of corrupting influence on the Treasury, whether it be in a plethoric or exhausted condition.

Mr. ETHERIDGE remarked that the subject was very dear to his heart, and he and his friends had it under consideration, and would press it at the proper time, in the hope of its adoption. He trusted the time would come when the great doctrine of free-trade would prevail, with no duties whatever on imports, and the support of the Government by direct taxation.

Mr. CAMPBELL resumed. He believed with the doctrine of the Fathers of the Republic, and which the President had never repudiated that the tariff should be framed with the view of raising the means for an economical support of the Government, with a discrimination for the purpose of protection. He wished to offer an amendment to the bill, imposing increased duties on carpets, iron, of the various kinds of manufactured cottons, linens, silks, worsteds, wool, etc. His object was to meet these Treasury notes, and to provide incidental protection to the industrial pursuits of the country.

The Committee rose, and the Senate's Treasury Note bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A resolution was passed limiting the debate on that subject to two hours to MORROW.

Mr. WADE asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a preamble and resolution, that

Whereas, It appears from the proclamation of BRIGHAM YOUNG, late Governor of Utah, and from the President's message, that said Territory is now in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to consider and report on the facts, and inquire into the propriety of excluding from the seat on the floor of the House, of the delegate from that Territory.

The House then adjourned.

The Friends of Mayor Wood and the District-Attorney-ship—The American Senators and the Kansas Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The few friends of Mayor WOOD, here, are exceedingly disgusted with the barren victory achieved by them in the New-York District-Attorneyship case. They had hoped to secure the appointment of some nominee of the Wood Party to fill the vacancy, and in that way *seem* to get a little personal sympathy from the President in behalf of the great defeated. In pursuance of their plan, Judge RUSSELL came on here a week ago, to urge the appointment of somebody by the name of BALDWIN, who was recommended by the Judge, FERNANDO WOOD, and JAMES GORDON BENNETT. The weather was fine, and the Judge seemed to enjoy his expedition, but carried away no "scalps." The nomination was conferred upon Mr. SEDGWICK, who did not vote for WOOD, and who was recommended by one of the gentlemen most prominent in his opposition to the "regular" candidate. By the way, the movement already on foot in New-York to procure the passage of an act by the Legislature to abolish Judge RUSSELL's office, is likely to acquire considerable impetus from this vicinity. The Judge's excessive partisanship is freely remarked upon by Members of Congress from New-York, as unbecoming a wearer of the ermine, and adding another to the arguments in favor of legislating him out of office, as a more summary proceeding than an attempt at impeachment.

The resolution adopted in Senate, yesterday, upon motion of Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, has significance. It calls for all the official proceedings in Kansas in connection with the late elections, the census and registration of voters, the Constitutional Convention, &c., &c. The Senator from Ohio, of course, is familiar with the facts, and would hardly call for them in official form, knowing the unfavorable exhibit they must present, if he was at heart in favor of sustaining the Lecompton swindle. The desperate efforts making by (semi-official) journals to create the impression that the Lecompton Constitution is to be carried swimmingly through both Houses, and that Mr. DOUGLAS and others are beginning to regret their opposition to the scheme, constitute a game of brag which may amuse the players, but cannot win. The gentlemen who refuse to dance the "Popular Sovereignty" shuffle, led off by the Administration, are fully prepared to face the music, confident that justice and right, supported with energy and *will*, must achieve ultimate triumph.

The probable position of the "American" Senators upon the Kansas Question, in its new phase, is subject of much speculation. No one knows with certainty what will be their ultimate decision, but it is safe to presume that they will not lend themselves to the support of an effort of the Administration to make capital out of the enslavement of the people of Kansas. Why should they? They have no personal interest in an Administration triumph; and every consideration of justice and sound policy is opposed to the success of the Lecompton movement. Mr. FOOT, at all events, is satisfied of this. Kentucky sentiment, as expressed by an influential portion of its Press, may be expected to encourage the instinctive repugnance with which CRITTENDEN and JOHNSON hear the proposal to force an objectionable Constitution upon the necks of an unwilling people. Nobody was authorized to say for Mr. HOUSTON that he supports Lecompton; and the State of Maryland will demand no such tribute of servility from Mr. KENNEDY.

By-and-by, if I mistake not, we shall see the subsumerent to pieces in the Senate very much as the Omnibus bill of 1850 was dismembered by those who were supposed to be its friends. Let us canvass the body. It contains sixty-two members when full. Of these, there are twenty Republican members certain to vote against Lecompton. Add to these DOUGLAS, PUGH, SEWARD, HENDRICKS and ALLEN—all of whom may be relied upon, if I mistake not, and we have twenty-five solid votes. Add again the five "American" Senators, and the number is increased to thirty votes against the measure. Of the remaining thirty-two Senators there ought to be no doubt that the two Indiana men—BRIGHT and FITCH—will be thrown out; and it is scarcely possible that the majority in the body will consent to keep them in their seats until after they shall have voted upon so important a question as that now pending, with the certainty of having their seats vacated immediately afterwards. Throw them out, and the majority is reduced to a tie with the opponents of the measure. But this thirty includes Senator PEARCE of Maryland, who will be loth to follow the lead of the Administration in a question like this; and Senator GWIN, who certainly is bound to vote for it by no considerations other than those of party discipline, while expediency as a representative from California utterly forbids it, however strong his sympathies with the Administration may be. My own impression is decided that the Lecompton swindle can never be forced through the Senate. It is too early to tell how far the defection has spread in the other House, but it will require the united aid of the Southern Know-Nothings to sustain the Administration in this emergency. Will they accord it? S.

The Kansas Excitement—Probable Course of the President—The Findings of the Naval Court, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1857.

There is a lull in the Kansas excitement here, and everybody is looking with exceeding anxiety to the election of to-morrow, upon which momentous events hang—perhaps the question of a civil war, disastrous to the peace of the whole country. It is taken for granted that the Legislature of Kansas has passed the necessary act, providing for a fair vote by the people upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution made by the Lecompton Convention. If so, nobody doubts that an overwhelming vote will be cast against it. Nevertheless, the Calhoun party of sullifiers will send their bantling along, trusting still in the technicality under cover of which their swindle has been pushed on step by step, and, ignoring all votes cast elsewhere than under the provisions of the Convention, will insist upon having Kansas admitted into the Union with the Constitution indorsed by the minority, and repudiated by the best majority of the people.

What will the President do in such a juncture as this? The question is important. My impressions are that he will go on as he has begun, determined to finish the effort to bring Kansas at once into the Union, if it be possible. The indications are, so far as they can be gathered, that he also will ignore the vote cast under the new Territorial Legislature, claim that the Convention had all power to bind the people to their action, and that, consequently, any vote upon the Constitution other than the one presented by that body, is irregular and extra-legal. If the President takes this step, succeeds in sustaining it, forces the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, and attempts to establish a State Government under it, we have here abundant evidence that civil war must follow. I have conversed, with at least twenty representative men from Kansas—men of all parties and various shades of political views. Their opinion is unanimous that the people will never submit to this last act of Federal interference, let resistance cost what it may. Mr. BUCHANAN knows this full well, and it remains to be seen whether he will brave it all rather than retire from the unfortunate error to which he has committed his Administration.

The announcement that the President has nominated several gentlemen for reinstatement in the Naval service, or restoration from the furloughed to the active service list, has caused exceeding joy to the fortunate ones and their friends. Weighed down for two years by what they have deemed to be the grossest oppression, this welcome relief, even though long expected, has come upon them like a sudden gleam of warm sunshine breaking through a frozen sky. But to others, whose expectations of restoration,—as confident as their own—have been disappointed, the word which lifts the load from their comrades' hearts sinks their own into sullen despair.

The case of some of these gentlemen certainly seem very hard. It might appear invidious to mention names of those whose hope long deferred has been blasted at last; but there are among the gentlemen for whom no relief is afforded some who certainly did present to the Courts of Inquiry as perfect records, with respect to their moral, physical and professional reputations, as did those who are restored. These feel that their last resort has failed them—that the injustice which weighs them down must be endured henceforth as best it may, without hope of relief. They have the cordial sympathies of all who know them. Among the restored is Commander CADWALLADER RINGOLD, whose defence, recently published, presents a life-long record, in startling contrast with the verdict of the Naval Retiring Board which banished him from the service.

While the Administration continues of opinion that it is important to conduct operations against the Mormons from the Pacific side of the continent, Secretary FLOYD is quite settled in hostility to the proposition to raise a volunteer force for that purpose. Volunteers could be organized and marched to the field of action with much more celerity than regulars, and would unquestionably be more effective. Besides, half a million of dollars per regiment would be saved to the Government by taking volunteers *from* the Pacific instead of sending regulars out there. But the grand difficulty with Mr. FLOYD is his fear that if this emergency is met by the mustering of volunteers into service, it will lessen the necessity for increasing the regular army, and so tend to defeat his proposition for the addition of five new regiments to the Military establishment. This is unfortunate. The emergency furnished by the Utah rebellion should not be availed of as a lever to increase the permanent Military establishment. If a volunteer force will the most quickly suppress the Mormon rebellion, and so save blood and treasure, no ulterior considerations should prevent its employment. Mr. FLOYD will be more likely to defeat than aid his pet measure by any such attempt.

The weather yesterday was surpassingly fine, and the air soft and balmy as May. Troops of ladies thronged the Avenue, and the carriages constantly rolling by evinced the fact that the fair ones were availing themselves of the bright weather to "do up" the fashionable calls. The ladies of the families of Senators DOUGLAS and GWIN commenced their weekly receptions under these bright auspices, and received the congratulations of hosts of friends. S.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF SHIP JUNIPER OF NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

E. Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Dates have been received here this P. M., (via St. Thomas,) from Pernambuco to 10th Nov., by which I learn that the American ship *Juniper*, Capt. La Favre, from Rio Janeiro with a cargo of coffee, bound for New-York, was totally lost on the 12th November on a reef about 10 miles south of Pernambuco; vessel and cargo a total loss. The Captain and crew had arrived at Pernambuco.

The *Juniper* was built in Robinson, Me., in 1853; was 512 tons, double-decked, rated A No. 2, and valued at about $15,000. She belongs to AYMAR & Co. She had a cargo of 5,631 bags of Coffee, consigned as follows:

	Bags.		Bags
Reynolds & Cushman	906	Bradshaw, Jordan & Co.	2,208
Lampwich	251		
Phipps & Co.	2,161	Warren	115
W. Agnew	200		
Total			5,631

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.

Ship *Washington*, BOOTH, previously reported ashore at Little Cove. No serious damage is apprehended to either ship or cargo, as she is perfectly tight, and lies easy. She draws 16 feet, and has 18 feet of water aft, and about 15½ feet forward.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Continued Firmness in the English Funds.

Increase in the Bank of England's Bullion.

Further Reduction in the Discount of the Bank of France.

THE PANIC IN HAMBURG.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Progress of the Leviathan's Launch.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DULL.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic*, Capt. WEST, which left Liverpool at about 2½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

On Thursday, 17th, at 7 P. M., Cape Race bearing north, distant 9 miles, threw overboard a barrel with red flag attached, containing dispatches for Associated Press. Saw nothing of the news yacht.

The following is the Specie List per *Adriatic*:

H. B. Leaving	£1,180	Mr. Mattison & Co.	£180
Brewer & Caldwell	163	Gordon, Talbot & Co.	800
Wm. Tyson	1,800		
C. H. Marshall & Co.	822	Total	£4,404

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 7½ P. M., on the 6th, and the *City of Washington* at 8½ A. M., on the 9th inst.

The *Adriatic* was thrown open to the public for two days during her stay in the Mersey, and admiring crowds availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the noble vessel. The *Persia* was moored in the immediate vicinity of the *Adriatic*, thus affording a favorable opportunity for contrasting the two crafts.

Financial affairs in England continue to improve, though more failures are reported. On the day the *Adriatic* sailed the funds were firm throughout, and Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 92¼@92¼ for Account. After official hours they were strong at 91@91¾ Ex-Dividend, and 92¼@92¾ for the opening, with Dividend.

The latest dispatches from Hamburg look rather more encouraging. There was again a quotation in the discount market, the change being 10 per cent. The proposal for the issue of notes had been totally abandoned.

A decision had been rendered in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which in effect will invalidate all marriages by British subjects with a deceased's wife's sister not only in Britain but in all foreign States.

One of the parties implicated in the recent robbery in London of a trunk containing jewelry, &c., belonging to Lady BLESSINGTON had made a confession. The trunk was boldly taken from the top of a cab as it was passing along the streets and its contents, valued at about £15,000, disposed of for a few pounds amongst receivers of stolen goods.

It is stated that Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, at present Governor of NOVA SCOTIA, is to succeed Sir W. R. READ as Governor of Malta, and that Lord MULGRAVE is to be appointed Governor of NOVA SCOTIA.

The London *Sunday Times* says that it is the intention of the Government to raise several regiments of Africans for the service in India—the staff to be composed of non-commissioned officers of the West India Regiments.

The marriage of the Princess-Royal and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, is set down for the 25th of January.

The work of launching the *Leviathan* was progressing slowly but surely. She was moved a few feet forward every day. Operations were suspended on the 8th, owing to a dense fog.

Another reduction of one per cent. in the rate of discount of the Bank of France had taken place. The rates now stand at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. for bills having respectively not more than thirty, sixty and ninety days to run. It is asserted that France intends strictly to avoid any interference in the Holstein dispute, which she is willing to consider as merely federal, and confined to Germany, if the Germans themselves treat it in that way.

The swearing in of the new members of the Legislative body having been completed, the Chambers were prorogued until the 18th of January.

The imperial exequatur had been granted to Mr. SPENCER, as United States Consul at Paris.

There was some talk of bringing forward Mr. PEYRAT, the editor of the suspended paper, *Presse*, as one of the new candidates to represent Paris in the Corps Legislatif.

A dispatch from Paris of the 8th instant states that the position of the Bank of France continued to improve. During the last three days the reserve had reached the amount of 230 millions of francs. The funds closed at 66f. for money and 65.15 for account.

The completion of the lines of the Mediterranean Telegraph Company had been effected by the successful laying of the cable between Malta and Corfu.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says the difficulties between Spain and Mexico were again assuming a more pacific aspect; and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Lord HOWDEN would leave that city on the 10th for Madrid, with hopes of bringing the Mexican question to a point of negotiation, if not to an issue of peace. The same letter says that the anticipations respecting the approaching dissolution of the Spanish Cortes seem likely to be fulfilled.

Letters from St. Petersburg affirm that the reduction in the Russian army will include 3,000 officers and 200,000 privates. This reduction will merely put the army on the normal peace standard of 1852.

It is said that a telegraphic dispatch had reached Constantinople to the effect that the Divans, modifying their decision in favor of the union of the Principalities, had resolved that they would give up that idea if the Congress of Paris refused to grant a foreign Prince.

The Turkish Government is said to have interdicted the publication of the proceedings of the Divans of the Principalities.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the commission of the Four Powers signed, on the 5th instant, at Constantinople, the final act of the rectification of the Russian frontier in Asia.

The Australian mail, with Melbourne dates to Oct. 15, had reached England, but there is no news of interest additional to that already telegraphed. The money market at Melbourne continued very stringent. The intelligence from the various gold fields was generally of a favorable character; and the supply of the precious metal at the ports was kept up. In articles of import the market had undertone no material change except for tea and sugar, both of which were higher.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Republic in the Chamber—Refusal to Take the Oath—A Fatal Duel—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The calm that now reigns on the surface of political factions in this country, doubtless owes much a forgetfulness that any factions exist. So far as the public can see, the Government moves along smoothly, the people appear satisfied, or quiet if they are not, they are too polite to grumble, and the political institutions of the country are so much a fixed fact that one forgets that the country ever had any other. It is only such events as have just occurred at the Legislature, and which present themselves, from time to time, to remind the people from their political sleep, that we are reminded of the past history of the country and of its present indifference.

Two Deputies, Messrs. GOUDCHAUX and CARNOT, refuse to take the oath and their seats in that body. If two newly-elected members of the American House of Representatives were to refuse the oath to the Constitution and their seats in that House, you would be justified in supposing that something was radically wrong in the great fundamental principles of the Government, and that a revolution was necessary. To refuse the oath is a grave act, and implies a deep wrong. It is such acts as these that step in from time to time to remind the nation that with all its apparent political tranquillity, there are still opposing parties, who dispute the ground inch by inch.

M. CARNOT sent in his refusal in the following words:

To the President of the Legislative Corps:

SIR: Elected by one of the electoral districts of Paris to the Legislative Body come pouring after the events of the 2d of December, 1851, I refused the oath required on admission to that Assembly, and explained the reasons of my refusal in a letter which is placed on your minutes, and in the Moniteur. The same electoral college has again honored me with its suffrages. Five years' experience have not changed me in my sentiments and my resolutions, therefore persist in refusing the oath. CARNOT.

M. GOUDCHAUX couched his refusal in the following words:

To the President of the Legislative Corps:

SIR: I signed the law of conciliation which was offered me at the late election, because I wished to allow to the voters of the ninth electoral district a complete liberty of action in the exercise of their rights; but the law imposing an Deputies by the Legislative Body an oath which I cannot take, I have the honor of informing you of my refusal.

GOUDCHAUX.

But here ends the Republic. CAVAIGNAC is in his grave, DARIMON, OLLIVIER and HENON, and CURE give in. Here is Dr. HAWOH's letter:

SIR: On the 29th of March, 1852, MESSRS. CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT addressed you the following letter: [The President refused to read this letter, and declined to hear the reasons of the refusal to take the oath of that letter. The electors of Lyons, in full possession of this letter, and on account of the letter, have again sent me as a Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, 1852 they elected me to remain on the threshold; to-day, without any fundamental change of opinion, and knowing perfectly well that I have not changed myself, they have elected me to go further. In consequence I have the honor to send you my adhesion to the formula prescribed by article 14 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, combined by the article 10 of the Senatus Consulte of 12th December, 1852.

HENON, M. D., Deputy from the Rhone.

The Count de MORNY, President, declared, after reading these letters, that, Messrs. CARNOT and GOUDCHAUX having refused the oath, their elections were void. In regard to Dr. HENON, his adhesion in the form in which it was presented was inacceptable. This gentleman, who was present, declared that his letter was only offered as an explanation of the course he was about to adopt, and he then went forward and took the oath in the form prescribed by law. During these proceedings the most profound silence reigned, and there were no marks of approbation or disapprobation perceived or heard from the point at which the spectators were seated. The Assembly, it appears, anticipated the resignation of CAVAIGNAC, (if he had lived,) CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX and HENON. The letter of the latter has naturally excited some surprise.

All the Republican members who have taken the oath, but four in number, have taken their seats together, in the extreme corner on the left; and thus the Legislature of 1857 contains a sort of organized Republican opposition. This ghost of a Republic is scarcely large enough to mount above the ridiculous, and in all probability will be secure from the attacks of the Chamber by its very insignificance. If, however, it were joined by the few opposition members of the House, it would then gain importance from the fact that there would be but one dividing line, but one majority and one minority party.

This question of organizing in a body in the Chamber in the traditional form of a constituted opposition, was much discussed by the Republican members. Were they elected to resign and thus keep a standing Republican protest before the country, or were they elected to organize an opposition in the Chamber, or to go into the Chamber simply to represent the interests of their constituents? They decided at last that they would enter as active representatives of their constituents, and at the same time preserve the distinctive Republican organization for the present and future interests of the Republican Party, and for the conservation of their own personal standing in that Party.

The Count MORNY, as soon as he knew of what had obtaining his election by illegal practices, published already published, also sent in a letter of resignation, couched in language not very complimentary to the Chamber. He declares his intention of appealing again to the people for reinstation, and there is talk of the Government interfering in an arbitrary manner to prevent his candidacy. In case of reelection, this gentleman will attempt, no doubt, to organize a regular parliamentary opposition.

The Emperor has at last found an occasion to permit the return to France of one of its greatest (and most feared) exiles, Gen. LAMORICIERE. A child of the General's (Madame LAMORICIERE, with their children, remain a part of their time at Paris) died suddenly, and the Emperor at once sent a dispatch to Brussels, authorizing the General to return to Paris. The passport, I understand privately, was given by the French Minister at Brussels without conditions, and the General could therefore avail himself of it to remain in France, if he chose. But the dispatch arrived too late to enable him to be present at the funeral of his child, and he ordered his family, by telegraph, to proceed to the funeral ceremony without him. In the meantime he is consulting his friends as to the course best to be adopted. He will probably avail himself of the offer, and return to his country.

Then we have next M. DUPIN going over to the enemy. The man who, as late as 1852, was the friend and executor of the King LOUIS PHILIPPE, has now gone up to the Tuileries and clinked glasses with the mortal enemy of the Orleans family. It is an axiom that old men do not change; but M. DUPIN is 74, and he has just made the greatest somersault of all his long life of political somersaults. He has been all things to all men, it is true, but nobody was prepared for this last *coup*. For twenty-three years M. DUPIN, or "father DUPIN," as he is called by the Parisians, acted in the capacity of Procureur-General of the high Court of Cassation, and he held this position from the accession of LOUIS PHILIPPE, through

The New-York Times, Tuesday, December 25, 1894.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

[illegible] the highest satisfaction at her performances during the late passage to and from Liverpool. The engines worked admirably, requiring to be stopped but once or twice during each passage to drive a key, or some slight adjustment of that kind. The passage home was a continuation of heavy westerly gales and a head beat sea, throughout which she showed the qualities of an excellent sea boat. The greatest distance made in 24 hours, homeward bound, was 340 miles, and the least 220. The last night her progress was purposely slowed in order to have daylight for entering the harbor.

Our report of the proceedings in Congress, yesterday, will be found interesting. Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, again addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, and in vindication of the President's views in the Kansas portion of his Message. Mr. DOUGLAS replied, principally confining his remarks to a refutation of the charge of inconsistency brought against him by Mr. BIGLER, and protesting against the disposition shown in some quarters to unceremoniously read him out of the Democratic Party on account of the position he has seen fit to take in Kansas affairs. The debate between the two gentlemen was animated and long-continued. In the House, consideration of the Treasury Note bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and after a long and very interesting debate, the bill, as passed by the Senate, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and a resolution was passed limiting debate on the subject to two hours to-day. Mr. WARNER, of Arkansas, asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Territories to consider and report as to the propriety of excluding Mr. BERNHISEL, the Delegate from Utah, from a seat on the floor of the House, in consideration of the fact that the Territory is in open rebellion against the Government of the United States.

The body of CHARLES W. LITTLE, a lawyer residing in Rochester, in this State, was found in the Genesee River, on Sunday morning, mangled in the most shocking manner, and under circumstances which leave no doubt that he was murdered by his wife and brother-in-law. LITTLE and his wife lived unhappily together, and a separation took place about a year ago, but for a month or two they had been living together again. Portions of clothing and other evidences were found where the struggle took place, which indicate with certainty the perpetrators of the deed, in addition to which the left wrist of the wife and one of the arms of the brother were found to be broken, showing that they had been engaged in some extraordinary conflict.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a report from the Special Committee on a site for the new Post-Office, stating that the Committee had met the President and Postmaster-General, and had agreed to dispose of the lower end of the Park for a site for a Post Office, for $250,000. The report was laid over under the rule. They received a message from the Mayor, to the effect that the New-York *Tribune* should not be circulated in respectable families; and Alderman MCSPEDON offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay expenses of lawsuits against FERNANDO WOOD, for his efforts in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, and in other suits.

In the Board of Councilmen, last night, a communication from the Chief Engineer excited some discussion as to its tone, which was thought too dictatorial, and upon vote it was referred back. The question of appropriating $300 for the payment of the expenses of a Committee of the Board of Health delegated to Philadelphia, occupied some time. The matter was laid over. The "bread by weight" question came up, and after considerable debate, the report and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 24 to 3. Councilman OTTARSON, near the close of the proceedings, succeeded in inducing the Board to take up and adopt the report and resolutions as to the location of a site for the proposed Women's Hospital, and then the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to whom was referred the question of the removal of the North River steamboat landings, met on Monday, but could not proceed to business for want of a quorum. They adjourned until Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The Special Committee having under investigation the charges of corruption in the matter of the stands on the streets of Washington Market, met yesterday and heard several witnesses. The substance of the testimony taken was that several persons had been given to a man who put up sheds and sold them again at prices ranging as high as $1,800 apiece. The investigation is to be continued to-day, with a view to ascertaining who has received money illegally for grants of permits.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday voted to increase the salaries of the judges of the Marine Court from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

The Appleton Oakman case, which has been on trial for the last two weeks in the Superior Court, was brought to a sudden termination yesterday, the complaint being dismissed. Mr. OAKMAN testified that the only insurable interest which he had in the cargo was some eight thousand dollars advanced thereon. The Judge intimated that he should charge the Jury that this was, at most, the only amount which he could recover. Mr. DEAN decided that he should prefer to have the complaint dismissed, rather than to go on when it was considered that the charge. The complaint was dismissed accordingly.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, Recorder SMITH sentenced HUGH HUGHES, for highway robbery on the 1st of December, to ten years and four months in the State Prison. JOHN WHITE and JOHN SULLIVAN, who robbed JAMES THOMAS in Water-street, *on Saturday morning last*, were convicted yesterday, and sentenced to ten years and three months each in the State Prison.

MIKE ROGERS and MARTIN KEARNEY, arrested for committing the murderous assault, some weeks ago, on Officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, were yesterday taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and admitted to bail in $500 each. Ex-Policeman DANIEL LYNN became their surety. Mr. SANGER is still confined to his house, but is out of danger.

A company of thirty, composed of children from the Children's Aid Society, and of sewing girls from the Branch offices, left the City yesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. TRACY, for the West.

The fifty-second anniversary oration of the New-England Society was delivered last night, before a large and brilliant audience in Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church, by Rev. E. H. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn.

The general markets, yesterday, opened very heavy. Flour was quite plenty, at prices, for the most part, 10c.@20c. per bbl. under Saturday's currency, yet buyers purchased with marked reserve. Wheat was inactive, though it declined considerably. A moderate business was reported in Corn, which decreased in value 1c. per bushel. Provisions were depressed, and, with the exception of Mess Pork, for which prices were somewhat firmer, all articles tended downward. Coffee was in fair request, while Sugars and Molasses were less inquired for. Prices exhibit no alteration. Cotton was lightly dealt in, and was somewhat nominal. Freights lacked vigor and buoyancy.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council held last evening, Alderman DELVECCHIO offered a resolution giving the Corporation Counsellor authority to proceed to Albany and furnish the Board with such information as to the transactions of the next Legislature, as he may deem proper, and unlimited power to draw upon the treasury without passing his bills through the Board. Alderman PIERSON opposed the resolution, saying that it was a notorious fact that the Counsellor neglected his duties; he could prove that the Counsellor had told a Senator not to hire a room this Winter, as he should be up there with $1,000 to spend. Several Aldermen stated that they had been promised a "a good time" if they would vote for the resolution. After considerable discussion, it was lost by a vote of 17 nays to 13 ayes. The following Aldermen voted in the affirmative: O'Neil, McNamee, Doherty, Marvin, Delvecchio, Snyder, Bogert, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, Walsh, Brennen, McMahon. The matter of compelling the City Railroad Company to comply with their charter by furnishing better accommodations to the community, was again referred to the Railroad Committee for report.

ROBERT BARR, a noted Brooklynite who was arrested some time ago for passing counterfeit money, and who left his bail in the lurch one day, was yesterday arrested in Monroe County, and brought to Brooklyn last evening by the Sheriff of that county.

The Police of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, broke up another policy shop on Tillary-street last evening and arrested the proprietors.

Kansas in the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, yesterday took charge of the Lecompton movement in the Senate of the United States. What he said upon the points at issue had been much better said by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, two or three days before. The whole case of the Lecomptonites is one of legal casuistry. All they attempt to do is to establish the point that popular sovereignty means something else than the sovereignty of *the people*;—that it means the sovereignty of a Convention, or of certain rules and forms of proceeding;—and that they can technically justify themselves, by hair-splitting argumentation, for refusing to take the words in their plain, common-sense, every-day meaning, and to act accordingly. Even if their entire position were to be conceded, their conduct would not be justified. These words had no abstruse or obscure meaning when they were used in the Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform, President BUCHANAN'S instructions to Governor WALKER, or in Governor WALKER'S emphatic and reiterated pledges, authorized and ratified by the President, that the Constitution should be submitted to the popular vote. They were understood by the whole country to mean just that, and nothing more.

Mr. BIGLER ventured rather further in the crusade than Mr. GREEN. He unmasked the battery which has been placed for the demolition of Senator DOUGLAS. He discharged one small shot, but the recoil probably surprised,—as it certainly silenced,—him. He intimated that he had a sort of unofficial, back-door authority for saying that the Lecompton movement was an Administration measure, and that no man could oppose it and remain a member of the Democratic Party. Instead of wilting under this intimation, Mr. DOUGLAS defied the Administration to eject him from the Democratic Party, and forced Mr. BIGLER into a steady stream of very earnest disclaimers, that he had even hinted, desired or dreamed of such a thing.

The debate on this subject may go on, but nothing will be done, and very little that is pertinent can be said, until the returns of yesterday's election in Kansas shall have been received. When it is officially known what the people of Kansas want, Congress will be better able to decide whether they shall be allowed to have it or not.

THE LATEST MYSTERY.—A very remarkable instance of the unreliability even of what seems to be positive and conclusive evidence in criminal trials, is found in the mysterious affair which has just come to light in Connecticut. It strongly resembles the incident which caused so much excitement in Orange County in this State, when the body of a woman was found, supposed to be that of SARAH BLOOM. It will be remembered that a man was arrested on the strongest circumstantial evidence of his having murdered her, when immediately afterwards the missing girl turned up alive. Yet the body that was found was positively sworn to as being that of the missing girl by her sister.

In the case of young SAGE, who was supposed to be murdered, a body was found in the Connecticut River, which was recognized as that of his missing son by the father of the boy; it was taken home, and interred in the family burying-ground, and afterwards a man appeared who swore positively that he saw the boy murdered by the very man upon whom suspicion had already fallen, and who was, therefore, immediately arrested and put in prison, and, but for the law's delay, must have been condemned and executed on testimony which no Jury could have disregarded. But suddenly the missing youth, who was supposed to be dead and lying in the family vault, turns up alive and well.

The disappearance of the boy, the supposed finding and identification of his body, and the positive testimony of BARNES that he saw him murdered and helped dispose of the body, are the three points which concurred to establish the fact of the murder, and which must now, by explained upon some other theory, inasmuch as the supposed fact turns out to be no fact at all. We presume there will be little difficulty, and less delay, in explaining them all. The disappearance of young SAGE is already charged to his having become involved in a very serious and a very disgusting crime at home,—the consequences of which he would naturally desire to evade. The Hartford *Courant* says that BENSON has already confessed that he invented and gave his testimony merely to obtain the $800 reward which had been offered for the discovery of the murderer. And if the father knew of his son's crime and flight, he would very naturally favor any theory which would divert public attention from the actual fact,—and readily identify a dead body opportunely discovered, even if he might not take still more active measures in the encouragement of the belief in his son's death.

Young SAGE has not yet returned to Cromwell, the scene of his exploits:—and as the fact of his being alive can undoubtedly be made sufficiently evident to acquit the man accused of his murder, it is quite possible that his absence from home may be still further prolonged.

British Consular Memoranda on the Trade of America.

There has just been issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office in London a blue-book, containing abstracts of the reports on the trade of various countries and places for the years 1856–1857, received by the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office from British consuls. Among these documents are reports from Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and San Francisco, the first being a most elaborate production, in which not only commercial matters are treated of, but the whole economics and statistics of the city. Mr. BARTLETT, acting consul at Baltimore, in his report of May 18th, 1857, drew attention to the increasing value of maize for numerous purposes, showing that not only is its use immense as the food of man and cattle, but that the spirit distilled from it is now used to form the basis of brandy, rendered scarce by the failure of the grape; to produce the various burning-fluids for lighting private dwellings and factories; as a substitute for oil and tallow; to supersede New-England rum, owing to the high price of molasses; and, in short, to furnish for almost every purpose for which it is required. He pointed out at the same time the desirability of extending its cultivation in the South of Europe. It will not ripen in England, as was ascertained by DOMBEY, but it thrives in Spain, Portugal and Italy, a supply from which countries would be inestimable in the event of a failure of the crop in the United States.

In a subsequent report, dated June 9, Mr. BARTLETT called attention to the high price of cotton, and dwelt at some length upon the desolating consequences that would accrue, not only to the growers, but to the manufacturers of Great Britain, should any disaster happen to it.

"Suppose," he wrote to Lord CLARENDON, "cotton should be withheld from England by war, embargo, failure of crop, civil commotions, or sudden emancipation of the negro laborers, where should we seek an adequate supply? The causes just enumerated are not altogether visionary; and in regard to failure of crop from destructive insects or mysterious disease, such as that which caused the potato rot in Ireland and elsewhere, your lordship will be surprised when I state that the cotton plant is now a prey to no less than fifty different worms and insects, which attack it in every stage of its growth, and prey on its stalk, leaves, blossoms, and pods, causing vast destruction."

He proceeds to point out the eligibility of both the East and West of Africa, as well as India, for the growth of cotton, and urges its culture in every country adapted to its production. The desirability of extended cultivation, he observes, should not be inculcated in a spirit of hostility to the United States, which are the best customers of England, who cannot increase her intercourse with them too much. The more the United States produce, and the more England buys of their produce, the more will they take of British manufactures. What he desired to convey was, that two articles of such importance as cotton and maize should not be limited in their culture to one hemisphere, lest the vicissitudes of seasons, civil commotions, or political causes should suddenly deprive the English market of them. The high price of maize, considering the many uses to which it is applied, is a disadvantage to even the United States; and should another famine occur in Ireland, its scarcity would be a serious evil.

Returns furnished by Mr. PARKES, British Consul at Canton, shows that American shipping is steadily increasing at that port, while no material augmentation is observable in that of Great Britain. The number of vessels which entered under the American flag during 1856 amounted to one-third of the total, excluding British, and their tonnage to one-half of the same. There were two river steamers under the American flag, and one under the Portuguese flag that was owned by an American firm.

The report of Mr. VIRMS on the trade of Pará is remarkable as showing the supremacy maintained by the United States in the supply of calicoes, soap and hardwares, notwithstanding the commanding position of British manufactures. There is a kind of coarse unbleached calico, known at Pará as *pano Americano*, formed of 28 threads to the inch, and weighing 7½ ounces to the square yard, whereas the coarse unbleached British calicoes only weigh 6 ounces to the square yard. This article, which is 28½ inches wide, is exclusively supplied from the United States, at an average price, landed, but ex-duty, of 170 reis per yard. There is also a kind of calico used for making shirts, remarkable for its fine face, (although it shows no trace of its dressing,) which commands an eager market, and which is also supplied from the United States. The American soap, a dark but bright yellow kind, very soft, which has an average value, landed, but ex-duty, of 120 reis to the pound, also commands the market. The American hardwares, and particularly such articles as axes, adzes, hatchets, choppers, hammers, (especially claw-hammers,) gimblets, augers, *terados*, (a kind of sword-like hedge-knives,) and most woodman's and rough boat-builder's tools, command a preference, from superiority of quality, over those exported from Great Britain. The articles of this kind which are most in demand are, axes at about 14 dollars per dozen, hatchets at 17 dollars per dozen, and spear-pointed knives, varying from 7 to 18 inches in length, which command from 6 to 12 milreis per dozen. It is a remarkable fact that, excepting the implements of this kind made by one or two Sheffield houses, the temper of the steel (if, indeed, there be any steel in them) in the tools supplied from Great Britain is so ill-adapted for working the hard woods of Brazil that such tools are perfectly useless and unsalable; whereas, Mr. VIRMS states, those exported from the United States are generally good. He observes that he has drawn particular attention to these facts, because the rage for what is miscalled cheapness, which has impaired this branch of manufacture, in which Great Britain has claimed to be preeminent, drew forth much remonstrance in England some time ago in relation to the productions of other countries exhibited at Paris. It is to be noticed that the American tools mentioned by Mr. VIRMS are made of steel imported from Great Britain. They are exported to Pará without handles, because beech, &c., will not do in a tropical climate. The favorite adze used by the Indians, and which serves also for a plane, and often for every other purpose, has a very broad and short-curved blade, and a handle not more than a foot long. With the growing probability that the two provinces, of which Pará is the seaport, will shortly be free to the traffic and commerce of the world, there is an equally increasing probability of rapid colonization. The region watered by the Amazon is a vast untrodden forest, intersected by innumerable rivers, so that clearing and boat-building must be amongst the earliest pursuits of settlers; and it is for these avocations that implements such as those described by Mr. VIRMS are most required.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Slave-Trade.

A Parliamentary Blue-Book has lately been issued in London, containing all the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers and Consuls and those of the United States, Spanish, Brazilian, and other Governments, relative to the traffic in slaves. Shortly after the capture of the American bark *Mary E. Smith*, by the Brazilian cruiser *Olinda*, several notes on the subject passed between Señor PARANHOS, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hon. W. S. JENNINGHAM, British Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro. The former, in communicating the information relative to new attempts of the Slave-traders, divulged by the master of the *Mary E. Smith*, stated, as an unquestionable fact, that the basis of these operations was in the United States; but Mr. JENNINGHAM was of opinion that the focus of that attempt was in Rio itself, and he unreservedly informed Señor PARANHOS to that effect.

The abuse of the American flag in these illegal proceedings was brought by Lord CLARENDON under the notice of the United States Government; and correspondence ensued between Mr. CRAMPTON and Señor ANDRADA, in which the latter repeated what had been previously said by Señor PARANHOS, as to the centre of the operations for the renewal of the Slave-trade being in the United States. Mr. CRAMPTON, in his reply, does not notice this statement, simply assuring Señor ANDRADA of his cooperation in carrying out the objects of both Governments in repressing that nefarious traffic. The New-York and Baltimore journals of that period, however, were giving the public information upon this head which supported the statements of the Brazilian Government; and not only had several trials taken place of persons concerned in the illicit traffic, but Governor ADAMS, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, had strongly recommended the renewal of the trade as the only permanent basis of Southern prosperity. All the journals containing such documents and reports were duly forwarded to Lord CLARENDON, and are reproduced at length in the Blue-Book. We extract from a dispatch of the British Consul at Richmond, Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, a passage of some interest bearing upon the comparative extent to which the Northern and Southern States of the Union are implicated in this odious traffic:

"By the exercise of the utmost vigilance," says Mr. JAMES, "I have not been able to discover that ships are built with a view to that nefarious traffic, or that it has been for many years carried on by this or the neighboring States, although there can be no doubt that in the North, not only are many vessels actually fitted out for the Slave-trade, but many are constructed and adapted in all respects for slavers, and sent out to be sold upon the African Coast. The general feeling in the South is strongly against the Slave-trade; and in the cases of kidnapping from our West India Islands, to which I have frequently had occasion to refer, the agents employed to receive the negroes and send them to the Southwest, and all persons concerned, are almost universally natives of some other State or some foreign country."

In reference to this subject, the British Commissioner at Havana wrote to Lord CLARENDON, in January last, as follows:

"The outfits for slave-trading from hence, under the flag of Spain, have been but few. The slave-traders find it less dangerous, and in other respects more advantageous, to purchase vessels, fit them out, and sail from the United States. The agents for such adventures have of late been chiefly Portuguese, who undertake the business in the States, and are also agents for the slave-dealers in Africa. They, therefore, can with certainty direct the vessels to the factories on the coast, timing their arrival so as that, everything being ready, there is no detention, and consequently less risk of capture by the cruisers of the African squadron. The vessels purchased in the United States for these expeditions are generally of little value, and are usually destroyed as soon as their miserable cargoes have been landed. They clear out from the States as Americans; sometimes they are transferred after their arrival on the coast of Africa, and the American papers are withdrawn, but the flag is retained and used, whenever they are fallen in with by Her Majesty's cruisers, as a bauk; but it is probable that no papers of any kind would be found on board. The abuses which are practiced under the pretended immunity assumed for the flag of the United States, by the parties who are engaged in the Slave-Trade, are such as to call for some practical arrangement that would be consistent with the national dignity and the humane views of both Governments upon this important subject."

The attention which has so recently been directed to the scheme of African immigration into French Colonies, originated by Messrs. REGIS & Co., of Marseilles, gives interest to the correspondence in this Blue Book, on the somewhat similar plan proposed last year by ARGUDIN, LAVALLE & Co., of Havana, which was immediately communicated to Lord CLARENDON, who stated in reply that the British Government entirely disapproved of the contemplated project, and desired that the Commissioners would do all in their power to prevent its being carried into effect. The Commissioners suggested that it was at Madrid the British Government should apply its influence, adding that a similar scheme at Porto Rico had the approbation of the Captain-General of that Island. The sanction of the British Consul was endeavored to be obtained, but Mr. CRAWFORD explained to those who made the application, that there were no means, in his opinion, that could be devised to guard against the abuses which would be practiced, beginning with the mode of obtaining the so-called free laborers, as it was well known that Africans would not go willingly, either to Cuba or Porto Rico.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The contract recently agreed upon by the Committee of the Common Council, with the General Government, for sale of a site for a City Post-Office, was sent last night to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the legal power of the City Government to make the sale. While public sentiment seems quite unanimous as to the desirableness of this location, we are by no means sure that it will successfully run the gauntlet that awaits it. There are very strong interests in favor of other locations, and they will all combine to defeat this. We do not believe the day has yet come when so simple and straightforward a proceeding as this purchase seems to have been, can be carried to its consummation by our City Government. *Nous verrons.*

NEW AND STRIKING.—Mayor WOOD last night vetoed payment of a bill due the *Tribune* for advertising. He accompanied this act, sufficiently paltry in itself, with a message to the Common Council denouncing the *Tribune* as a scurrilous and immoral journal. The Mayor must be losing his wits as well as his temper. Nothing could prove more conclusively than this message the effect of the *Tribune's* attacks,—and after thus confessing his sensitiveness, the Mayor will be doubly exposed to them. If he has any discreet friends left they ought to give him some good advice.

BEGINNING TO COMPEL.—The Charleston *Mercury* thus frankly confesses its motive in urging the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution:

"We direct, too, with the President as to what is submitted to the vote of the people. *We do not think that the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted to the vote of the people. Whether the clause in the Constitution is voted out or voted in, Slavery exists, and has a guarantee in the Constitution that it shall not be interfered with; whilst, if the Slavery party in Kansas can keep or get the majority of the Legislature, they may open wide the door for the immigration of slaves.*"

This is the South-side view of "popular sovereignty," as embodied in the Lecompton movement.

MESSRS. PEABODY'S LIBERALITIES.—We are informed, on authority whose accuracy we have every reason to credit, that the amount of bills which the house of PEABODY was under acceptance for whose assistance was obtained from the Bank of England, exceeded the utmost inconceivable sum of six millions sterling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st. and 479 Broadway.

Horrible Tragedy in Rochester.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LAWYER BY HIS WIFE AND BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Dec. 21.

Our city was yesterday morning thrown into a state of great excitement by the discovery of the mangled murdered body of CHARLES W. LITTLE, a lawyer of this city, in the Genesee River, a few rods below the Falls. From the pools of blood and other evidences of struggles, the murderers were easily traced from the place of the fatal conflict to the Genesee River, where they attempted to conceal the evidences of their horrid crime by sinking the body of their victim. The water being shallow the body did not float away from the shore, and was found at about 7 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. The body was immediately taken to the Police-office, and arrest made of his wife, her brother, and several others of his relatives. From the jevidence it appears that LITTLE and his wife did not live happily together, and that a separation took place about a year ago, but for the past month or two they had lived together again. On the ground, where were discovered blood and other evidences of a conflict, were found a piece of a victorine, corresponding with one worn by Mrs. LITTLE, a rosette matching one found in her possession, and a comb, a pair of spectacles, said to belong to her brother, IRA STOUT, a young man, aged about 23 years, and the arm of a chair, said to have been taken from the office where LITTLE was employed. Mrs. LITTLE'S left wrist, and her brother's left arm, were found to be broken, showing that they had been engaged in some extraordinary conflict.

The evidence, so far, seems strongly against the wife of the murdered man and her brother, IRA STOUT. The examination continued through all yesterday, and was adjourned from 12 o'clock last night till 9 o'clock this morning. The evidence taken yesterday occupies six columns of the *Democrat* of this morning.

A Crowd of Slaves on the African Coast.

A NUMBER CAPTURED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH CRUISERS.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 21.

The bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, thirty-five days from the coast of Africa, arrived here to-day. She was captured as a Slaver, in the Congo River, by a boat expedition, commanded by Lieutenants WALKER and CUMMINS, from the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*.

The brig *Windward*, supposed to be a slaver, was also captured and will be here in a few days.

The British steamer *Electo* had seized the bark *Clara B. Williams* and an American schooner about the same time.

Many slavers are reported to be on the African coast. Twelve had been captured after the arrival of the *Dale* there. She was to leave soon for St. Helena. Her officers and crew were all well.

Passed, off Cape Henry, 18th inst., bark *Virginia and Estelle*, WILKINS, from Bahia Nov. 17.

Indorsement of Senator Douglas at Home.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held here to-night, and resolutions were passed indorsing the course of Senator DOUGLAS.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

No. 17.—J. Temple Dodwell *vs.* Enrique de La Tanzo. Arguments continued for both parties.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Robert le Diable" was performed last night, for the benefit of Mme. LA GRANGE, and, strange to say, the house was not crowded. There was, however, a fine, fashionable and appreciative audience, and the efforts of the most accomplished and faithful prima donna we have ever had in this country were rewarded with applause which indicated a genuine perception of their excellence. The performance was in other respects a good one. "Robert le Diable" will be repeated for the last time on Wednesday.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—This young institution has already got a $10,000 capital subscribed, and the books of the Athenæum Library, 8,000 in number, are to be presented, with the use of the Library rooms. The election for officers will be held at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 23d inst. The polls will be open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 9 o'clock in the evening. The list of independent nominations for officers will be found in our advertising columns this morning.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mayor WOOD'S Opinion of the Tribune—Sale of part of the New Post-Office Grounds—Ten Thousand Dollars to pay the Mayor's Law Expenses.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, President CLARKE in the Chair.

The first paper read was the following message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 21, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution to pay the New-York *Tribune* one hundred and seven dollars and seventy-six cents for advertising Committee meetings.

As it does not appear, upon the papers presented to me, by whose direction the advertising was ordered, or whether it was ordered at all, it is to be presumed that the *Tribune*, in its characteristic style, took upon itself the responsibility of these Committee meetings without any authority whatever, trusting to the influence of one of its editors in the Board of Councilmen to get paid. There are certain newspapers designated by law as the papers in which the official proceedings of the Corporation shall be published.

To the credit of the Corporation, be it said, the New-York *Tribune* is not one of these. It is presumed that the notoriously libelous and scurrilous character of that obscene sheet properly excludes it from any official recognition by the City authorities.

In my opinion it should be put under the same ban, as a newspaper, that similar character would place any individual, viz., entire exclusion from the families and firesides of all who value the reputation and morals of the community.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was laid over under the rule, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Corporation be requested to report to this Board by what authority the agent of G. W. Morton, City Inspector, is collecting fees in Franklin Market, and whether the same is not in violation of the City Charter; also, to report the amount (if any) paid into the City Treasury for market receipts (for the past 9 months).

$10,000 FOR THE MAYOR'S LAWSUITS.

The following was offered by Alderman MCSPEDON:

Resolved, That the costs of the various actions and proceedings that have been taken by and against the Mayor of the City since the 15th of April last in the several Courts of the City and State in testing the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police law, and the right of the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Street Commissioner, and the costs of all actions and proceedings that have been brought against Fernando Wood in his own name for acts performed by him as Mayor, be and they are hereby made a City charge, and that Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the said bills and costs, out of moneys and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying said expenses, costs and counsel fees.

Laid over under the rule.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS and adopted:

Resolved, That there be and is hereby created a Standing Committee of the Board to be known as the "Committee on Taxes," whose duty it shall be to have cognizance over all applications for relief in the assessments of the Tax-Books, which may be referred to them by the Board.

The reports recognizing the Finance Department in accordance with the requirements of the Charter were called up, and the majority report was adopted, after some slight amendments had been made.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE.

The Committee on a site for a new Post-Office reported as follows:

The Special Committee appointed on the 9th of November last, on the preamble and resolution of the Board of Councilmen, relative to negotiating a portion of the Park, presents for your consideration the following report, that your Committee have had an interview with the Postmaster-General, and subsequently with the Superintendent of the Treasury Department, at Washington, and that we find no cause why a portion of the Park, and Heads of Departments, concurred in the opinion that, when it was determined, that the lower end of the Park was by far the most desirable location for the purpose that would be selected. Propositions were accordingly submitted to your Committee, and are hereunto annexed, (marked A.) from the Postmaster General, offering the sum of $250,000 for the lower end of the Park, which is now laid out in walks, and partly occupied by the basin of the fountain.

Your Committee was also assured that the Government would cause to be erected a building that would be unsurpassed in architectural beauty and durability, by any public building in the City.

It is well known that great difficulty exists in obtaining any other land of sufficient size on which to erect a Post-Office; and that this site, from its location—being accessible from all points of the City—possesses advantages which cannot be secured by a selection elsewhere.

It will also be remembered that the lower end of the Park, instead of being, as formerly, beneficial to our citizens as a promenade, has of late years become a rendezvous for idle and dissolute characters both by night and by day; and from being more an ornament to the lower part of the City, it has now become an eyesore and a nuisance.

Your Committee have therefore considered it to recommend an acceptance of the proposition made by the authorities at Washington, and hope that the improvement may be at once put into operation. They accordingly submit for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corporation be authorized and instructed to cause to be executed a deed of conveyance to the United States authorities, of all that portion of the lower end of the Park south of a straight line extending a continuation of the southern line of Park-place, from the Park to Park-row, for the sum of $250,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Post Office; the City to said land and building to be free from the assessment of taxes, rates or charges which may be imposed by any vaults in and about said premises.

Signed,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
S. SANTA,
W. E. DRAKE,
PETER FULLMER,
WILLIAM WILSON,
Special Committee on Post-Office.
THOS. JONES, Jr.,
T. J. OTTARSON,
Special Committee of Board of Councilmen.

(Document marked A.)

The Postmaster-General of the United States, with the consent of the President, agrees to give to the City of New-York a sum of $250,000, on or before the 1st of July next, for the following site as piece of ground, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Post Office for said City, to wit: The southerly half in front of the City Hall Park, it being all of land and lying south of the street to be extended through said Park, in continuation of the street known as Park-place, through said City Hall Park, to Park-row, as described on a map now present and retained by the Postmaster-General, (marked A.) The said payment to be made at the time aforesaid, provided the said City shall make or cause to be made a good and sufficient legal and equitable title to the United States to the lots or parcel of ground aforesaid, for the erection of the Attorney-General of the United States, as required by law) and shall also have granted all the privileges of making vaults in and about said premises, and shall have relinquished all rights of levying and imposing taxes or other City charges on said property and the buildings which may be erected thereon, while the same remains the property of the United States.

Signed,
AARON P. BROWN.

Witness, ELIJAH WARD.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, having received and considered the above proposition, do hereby accept of the same, subject, however, to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of the City of New-York, to be submitted to them for such ratification as soon as practicable, and if so ratified and confirmed, then the title and assurances of title to be duly executed, (subject to the opinion of the Attorney-General,) under the acts of Congress and in compliance with all the requisitions of law on the subject of the purchase of property for such purposes.

M. L. HARRIS, Alderman Third Ward.
S. SANTA, Alderman Ninth Ward.
PETER FULLMER, Alderman Sixteenth Ward.
WM. WILSON, Alderman First Ward.

Witness counterpart signed and delivered to each party.
ELIJAH WARD.
JAMES G. WAUGH.

The report was laid over under the rule.

The Board then adjourned to this afternoon at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilman met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A number of petitions were presented, of no general interest.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Aldermen to take immediate action upon the report and resolutions of a Committee on Public Accounts. The report and resolutions are now before the other Board.

A resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Counsel to the Corporation to furnish the Board with his opinion, whether the Common Council have the power by law to deed any portion of the Park to the General Government for the purposes of a Post-Office.

A communication was received from Mr. HOWARD, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking that a gas light should be immediately placed in each hydrant to prevent the freezing of water, necessary in cases of fire. The wording of the document was criticised by several members as not imperative enough, "must," instead of "should," and the writer's impression of his hopes that his communication would receive instantaneous attention, and not be thrown away into the side drawers of the members' desks. A warm debate arose on the question of sending the document back. Councilmen GENARO, HARRIS, JONES and others expressing themselves very strongly in disapprobation of language which they deemed highly disrespectful, while Councilman ZEARFOSS defended the Chief Engineer.

The letter states that all the large fires "which ever

in this City, Boston or Philadelphia, at this ... being frozen." And that "if we lose the ... the City Government down" ... eight members voted for sending the ... the matter; and nineteen in favor of ...

William Marston presented a resolution that ... Committee on Fire Department be instructed to ... and report forthwith what measures are ... to protect the fire hydrants from freezing. ... to Committee on Fire Department.

... resolution requesting the Union Ferry Company ... to keep their boats running as nearly as ... from sunrise to sunset from foot of ... street to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, was laid ...

... resolution requiring the Comptroller to inform ... why he had not complied with the direc... of the Board in advertising for proposals for the ... lease from the foot of Jackson-street to Hudson-... Brooklyn, was adopted.

... presented a resolution to appropri... sum of $1,500 for carriage hire for the Mayor's ... Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

... Common Council, that the Croton Department be di... to appropriate $1,600 for refitting the ... of the Board of Aldermen, was laid over.

... resolution was called up from the Board of Al... in relation to consolidating the Daily News a... paper. The resolution was concurred ...

... question came up whether the members of a ... of the Board of Health who proceeded to ... should be allowed, by appropriation, ... Councilman Haswell, who ... and introduced the matter, was warmly ... Councilman Warner, who argued that as ... been refused payment, "what was sauce ... ought to be sauce for the gander." ... Barr said he would prefer to have a ... Some very amusing developments ... which much laughter, as to the personal ... of councilmen upon deputations.

... by a vote of 18 to 14, the question was ...

... of other unimportant resolutions were ... and adopted.

... and resolution donating $250 to E. A. ... the man who arrested Cangemi, was ... Affirmed by 27 to 2.

... Swanson moved the call of the house. ... were present, 27 absent.

... report of the Special Committee on the assize ... was called up.

... Warner repeated his former state... the time was come when the people ought ... to get well in the purchase of bread as ... in the purchase of flour. He urged that ... taken immediately. The majority of ... were anxious for it. Some had adopted it, ... their business materially increased by it.

... Rumsell said for every other thing a ... knew the weight of what he was purchas... by should he be defrauded by refusing to ... the weight of the article sold?

... Haswell moved to suspend the fur... and to lay the paper on the table.

... declared upon the reading of the report, ... lengthy. The reader commenced.

... moved to suspend the further reading.

... Haswell said that now an opportu... whereby the Board, before it legally ... chance of redeeming itself by doing an ... business for the poor.

... Clark said that was pretty well for ... President.

... Bowman contended against the pro...

... McCabbe alluded to the proposed ... Inspectors at $3 per day.

... and resolutions were ultimately ... to $4 to 4.

... resolutions in favor of the location ... Lunatic Hospital was then unanimously ... and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, ...

The Board of Supervisors.

... Board of Supervisors met yesterday after... Mr. Mosscrop in the Chair. The first ... of general interest that was called up was a ... to increase the salaries of the Judges of ... Court from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum. ... the debate in which the increase was op... Aldermen Bleby and Tucker, the resolution ... by a vote of 17 to 2.

... for refitting the Supreme Court rooms, ... the exorbitant charges in which so much ... some time before, were called up again, ... debate followed, after which a motion to ... majority report in favor of paying the bills, ... by a tie vote. During the debate Supervisor ... showed one of the chairs charged as having ... with hair, which proved to have been ... with moss. The Board then adjourned to ...

Washington Market Investigation—How Stalls are Selling in Conducted—Charges of Corruption.

A Special Committee of the Board of Alder... was raised on petition of Mr. Rumley, to investi... charges of mismanagement and corruption in ... the land west of Washington Market, ... Monday. Messrs. Sleby, Hoffmire and Adams, ... Committee, were present, and so were many ... immediately interested in the subject under ...

Mr. Sleby occupied the Chair.

... first witness sworn was Mr. Morton, the City ... Before testifying, he requested that the ... he had called for the investigation should be ..., so that the precise character and weight of ... charges might be before the Committee, and un... by those who might be expected to answer ...

... Sleby said Mr. Rielly was not present, ... stated that Mr. Morton should answer a few ... first.

... witness was then sworn.—Q. (By Alderman ... Mr. Morton, you have control of the land ... Washington Market, have you not? A.—I ... under the Charter.

... have you appointed anybody to take charge of ... ds? A.—I have.

... Who? A.—I appointed Wm. R. Hill acting ... assistant, or temporary Superintendent.

... have you been there since? A.—I have been ...

... was the land built all over with sheds? A.—... was a number of sheds on it.

... do you know there was a building there? A. ... first of May the new charter came into ef... had been told that there were nuisances there; ... time I knew I had very little time to attend to ... I appointed Mr. Wheeler to see to it; he ... ground was in a very bad condition; I was ... him that they would put broken wagons and ... vegetable matter there, and that bad char... thieves and prostitutes gathered there for bad ... pitching pennies, gambling and prostitu... said, if sheds were put up there by market... result would be a reform in the character of ..., and an increase to the City revenue; ... Matthew T. Green Superinten... the market, and to attend to the mat... members of the Board of Aldermen and ... would call and say there were ... employment, who could make a living if ... a stand at the Market; I invariably told ... to see the Clerk; in no case has a stand ... for money; then, from time to time, the ... kept of the permits given for the Mar... requested them to have their sheds re...

... you been down there within a month? ... remember; I think I have.

... was it then? A.—It was bad enough.

... there room for more sheds? A.—There ...

... you not know that that land was set aside ... wagons? A.—I did, and had intended to ... matter fixed.

... erected those stands? A.—I suppose ... occupied them; Mr. Moran, I was told, ...

... you know that stands have been sold ... A.—I have understood that there has been.

... T. Green was next called and sworn. ... granted permits to men for stands on ... Washington Market? A.—I granted ... to put up stands.

... many? A.—Ten large number; there ... to whom I granted permits.

... them? A.—Mr. Finn, Mr. Moriarity, ... Mr. Moran and others.

... gave you permission? A.—I found the ... nuisance; a Committee came there and ... thought if market sheds would make a re... to the City revenue. It would be a ..., have them; I would like to make a ... before I went there the receipts per week ... were from $400 to $500 per week; ... have been as high as $1,100. ... Sheds for the stands? A.—I ... and pay a fee; I told them they could ... by paying a fee.

... drive persons away from there? A.—... any call to drive persons away.

... know any official who has ever re... money for stands? A.—I do not.

... known stands sold? A.—I have un... ...

... answering my question—do you ... think I have of one.

... him. A.—Mr. Lewis; they are sold ... a common thing, if a man don't do a ... for him to sell out.

... you given more than one permit to one ... have.

... money? A.—I think Mr. Moran has had ... told him he might go and build, as ... for respectable men to take them ... it is his business to erect stands.

... you have given him fifteen? A.—I ... have.

... many have you given—have you given ...

... A.—I don't think I have.

... Yes.

... A.—I can't say that I have; I ... I had given him more than one.

... Finn.—You are under oath. *Mr. Green*, ... I gave parties permits to build; I ... have given five to Mr. Moran; I could ... I don't think I gave him more than ...

... Mr. Green.—I gave him more ...

Q.—Did you keep any memorandum? A.—I have ... and one of all the permits I have given.

Q.—Do you collect fees from them or does the old Collector? A.—I collect and report to the Comptroller.

Q.—Who did Mr. Moran sell to? A.—Mr. Moran did not sell to my knowledge; I have only heard that he did.

Q.—How long have you had charge of these lands? A.—Three or four months.

Q.—Can you name any one that you have granted more than one permit, besides Mr. Moran? A.—I don't think of any one.

Q.—Did you think it was justice to the community to grant permits for that land in such a way? A.—I did. Let me tell you. I had found the lands in such a condition that the stands were an improvement in the character of the place and in the revenue of the City.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton.)—Did you ever divide a dollar with me, or a cent, directly or indirectly, of money from the market? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton.)—Before the sheds were put up, was not the place used for prostitution and gambling, and for throwing broken wagons and garbage on? A.—It was.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton.)—Did I not request you to give the stands to respectable men? A.—Yes.

Q.—What would it cost to erect a stand? A.—From $100 to $150 a piece.

Q.—Is it not common to sell stands? A.—It is.

Q.—Has any Alderman or Councilman received money for privileges of stands that you know of, either directly or indirectly? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Rielly)—Has Councilman Dunn? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Rielly)—Recollect—do you know of Mr. Sears receiving $600 for a stand? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever hear of Mr. Sears paying $150 for a few feet of land? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever received money for selling? A.—I never received a cent for selling a stand. I offered you (Mr. Rielly) a stand and you would not take it. You said it was not good enough, and the man is here that took it, and is doing well on it.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Mr. Green, did I ever instruct you to give Mr. Moran permits? A.—No.

A number of affidavits were now offered, showing that $150 and upwards had been paid for permits, signed by Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton objected to their admission, on the ground that they were so drawn that it would appear as if he had received the money, because his name was signed, whereas he had not; and, as a matter of course, his name was on all permits granted. He wished the authors to be present and testify who they paid the money to. They were retained for that purpose.

Mr. William Hawks was the next witness sworn. He said he was a licensed carman, doing business in Dey-street.

Q.—Are you put to any inconvenience in your business, in consequence of the market-wagons standing in the street? A.—We cannot get to the stores half of the time; Dey-street is a wide street, but it is blocked up with market-wagons.

Q.—Was the street as lumbered up before these sheds were put up? A.—Not where I am.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Bullness has increased somewhat, has it not? A.—I don't carry any more loads now than I did 15 years ago. The market wagoners say they have a right to stand in the street, as they pay the City one shilling a day for standing somewhere. They pile cabbages on the street and other market stuff. The witness stated further that he had heard permits and sheds were sold; and he knew the place did not bear a very high character. He thought the opportunities for prostitution, &c., were as good now as before the sheds were put up.

Q.—(By Mr. Morton)—Do you know that they made it a place for throwing garbage? A.—They did.

Mr. M. T. Grafa recalled.—Q.—Are these stands put up in the day or night? A.—Day and night. I never saw sheds built at night. If the sheds were taken away the place would become as great a nuisance as ever.

Q.—If the sheds were taken away, and the space were under your charge, could you keep away nuisances? A.—If I had force enough.

Q.—Give you all the force you want?

Mr. Morton.—If you gave me force enough I could; a man told me the other day that he had to interfere to prevent a girl from being dragged in behind the pile of manure.

Q.—To Mr. Morton.)—Have you the power to tear down those sheds? A.—I suppose I have some power, but you had better ask the Corporation Counsel.

Q.—I ask you? A.—I suppose I have.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a benefit to the poor to have these sheds taken down and let the market wagons in there? A.—I think it would be better to build a good market there.

Mr. George W. Fielder was the next witness called. He was asked whether he had known of any persons receiving money for stands, between now and the 1st of May last. A.—I do not; I have heard of stands having been sold; it was the practice to sell stands; he had purchased two; he had bought one from Mr. Moran that he paid $1,000 for, and another from Geo. Thompson that he paid $600 for; he did a business of about $150,000 a year; he had three stands about 8 feet by 16, at an expense of $2 apiece.

Q.—(By Alderman Adams)—Were you called upon and taxed politically? A.—I had rather not answer such a question.

Q.—You have not answered? A.—No, never.

Q.—Has Mr. Moran injured your business by putting up a stand on the corner next to you? A.—Yes, by putting a stand up against me.

Q.—Do you think that was put up to get money out of you. A.—I cannot say; I have thought I could buy it; he said he would sell it for $200, but afterwards said it was in fun.

The Committee then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

A New York Slaver arrived at Norfolk.

The telegraph announces the arrival at Norfolk, yesterday, of the bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, in thirty-five days from the coast of Africa as a prize—she having been captured as a slaver in the Congo River, by Lieuts. Walker and Cummins of the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*. Deducting a reasonable time after her seizure to prepare for the homeward voyage, and the time consumed on the passage, the arrest must have occurred as early as November. The brig *Windward*, supposed to be a slaver, has also been captured, and will arrive at Norfolk in a few days.

The bark *William G. Lewis* cleared for Loando and a market on Saturday, and attempted to leave the port of New-York on Monday, the 13th, but being suspected, she was narrowly watched, and boarded after she had passed the Narrows, by Captain Faunce, of the cutter *Washington*, with Deputy Marshal O'Keefe, who brought her back in custody, and anchored her under the guns of the cutter in Buttermilk Channel. She is a fine clipper bark of 360 tons, equipped in the best manner, her spars, sails and rigging being in perfect order. She was heavily sparred for a vessel of her tonnage, and evidently a fast sailor. She was owned, or at least fitted out, by Mr. Wenberg, (of Wenberg & Weeks,) who, at that time, also claimed to own, or to have chartered, the bark *Paschite*, which had just arrived, in charge of Lieut. Obevaine, from the Coast of Africa, where she had been seized as a slaver. On Wednesday following the seizure of the *W. G. Lewis*, Assistant United States District-Attorney Joachimssen, with United States Marshal Rynders, went on board, and made an inspection of the vessel and her crew. Some trunks and charts were sent ashore, among them one for which there was no claimant, but which the Captain asserted belonged to a passenger who was not on board.

She was detained five days in the custody of the Marshal, and then permitted to depart. It was then rumored, upon pretty good authority, that this vessel had already landed one cargo of slaves, at least, in Cuba during the year. The seizure of this vessel verifies the suspicions entertained concerning her. The grounds of her release were not stated at the time. She was in command of Capt. J. Feddel, formerly a Sandy Hook pilot; the mate was William R. Curtis, of New-York. Her crew consisted of 12 persons, mostly foreigners.

☞ Mr. L. B. Ward left his horse and rockaway at the Church door on Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sunday morning. When he came out, a thief and his carriage had disappeared together. The reprobate had hopped in and played coachman so naturally that the Jehus were deceived, and believed his story when he told them he was going around the corner to water. The establishment was found during the evening, but the thief is still out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS SHOULD VISIT ROGERS' BAZAAR, at No. 499 Broadway.

It is the great depôt of all their gifts and presents for the season, and toys are sold at cost, greatly reduced prices as will enable all to supply themselves.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A box, black or brown; just to use, widely known, and universally approved. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay st. Also, infallible Ongoent for the Hair, at the intolerable shaving, hair-cutting and dyeing rooms, No. 1.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—HOT PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $17 to $60. Office No. 307 Broadway, New-York; No. 119 Washington-st., Boston.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 97 Park-place, and No. 38 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—A GRAND RECEPtion of the old favorites took place last night at their old quarters, opposite Niblo's. New songs, new singing, and in fact almost everything, in a style the BUCKLEYS only can do funny things. Everybody should hear the side-splitting "Hen Convention" song; also, the beautiful new ballad, "The Song My Mother Loved to Sing." Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents only.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the increased extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Also, the best permutation bank lock, and Orgler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WALWORTH, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bourell, Milwaukee:
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that we could not get it open. I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

T. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

Clarke—Smith.—On Monday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. C. Pitney, David Clarke, Esq., of Jersey City, to Miss Sarah A. Smith, of this City.

Luther—Bunce.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Mr. Hinsdale, Mr. Andrew J. Luther, of Norwich, L. I., to Miss Mary E. Bunce, of this City.

DIED.

Myers.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Lucy Ann Myers, widow of the late John Myers.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Nathaniel P. Talbarte, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Ewer, No. 9 Cottage-place, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Moran.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 21, after a long and severe illness, Margaret Moran, aged 25 years and 2 months.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 200 1st east 28th-st.

Campion.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, David F., eldest son of the late Patrick Campion.

The friends of the family, of his brother, Jeremiah J., and his brothers-in-law, James Keane and James Conway, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 76 Suffolk-st. His remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, where a requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock.

Miller.—In this City, at No. 180½ West 26th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, George Howard, son of Ezekiel and Mary E. Miller, aged 7 months.

Rabin.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 20, of measles, Louis, youngest child of Henry and Lydia Ann Rabin, aged 4 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Bark.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, John Bark, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Pacific-st., near Bowery, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Hegeman.—In Sing Sing, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, Charles H. Hegeman, aged 39 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of St. Peter's Church, State-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Smith.—At Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 20, Thomas Smith, Sen., aged 63 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his son, Daniel P. Smith, Pacific-st. and New-York-av., Bedford, L. I., this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Allen.—In Sing Sing, on Monday, Dec. 21, Alexander H. Weiss.

His funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, in the above-named village, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Finney.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, Col. Gamaliel B. Finney, (son in law of J. W. Lay, M. D.,) of Westerlo, Albany Co., N. Y.

Wright.—At Orange, N. J., James Wright, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Markoe, No. 6 East 17th-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Hills.—In Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, Dec. 12, William Hills, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 85th year of his age.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

Dagnia.—At Tamaqua, Penn., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, after a long illness, Jeannette, wife of O. Dagnia, aged 25 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Edwards.—At Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, Dec. 18, Arthur T. Edwards, late of the firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., of this City.

His remains will be brought hither for interment, of which notice will be given.

1,000 PACKAGES OF MESS AND EXTRA No. 1 Mackerel.
1,500 Quintals George's Bank and other Codfish.
2,500 Boxes Digby, scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
Extra fine dairies of Butter and Cheese.
New Corn-fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard.
Cheap for Cash down.
Cheap for Cash down.
Cheap for Cash down.
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., 198 Greenwich-st.

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

SMALL-POX.
A new and wonderful Theory for its prevention—superior to Vaccination. Recent experiments of those wonderful, indefatigable, and skillful Chemists, Drs. RADWAY & CO., have brought to light a new power of the miraculous efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, that will not only prove a blessing to the human race, but will startle the Medical Faculty with wonder and surprise throughout the world. It has been proved that a single drop of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, on vaccine matter for Small Pox, will entirely neutralize its effect upon the system of the inoculated. It has also been proved that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses the far more superior virtues to vaccination, of instantly neutralizing the infectious poison of Small-Pox, if taken into the system that is charged with this subtle poison before eruption takes place, and that the inhalation of its flavor, or a few drops taken as a drink, will so fortify the system that you may visit the most infectious and malignant places where Small-Pox rages, with perfect safety. It is the duty of every family in this City, and particularly every physician, to arm themselves with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let a sponge cloth or linen, be saturated with this wonderful disinfectant, and carried about the person, and you may defy Small-Pox or any other infectious or contagious disease.
Price of the R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., or $1 per bottle, at No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs.

EXAMINE MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY FOR JANUARY. ITS APPEARANCE IS BEAUTIFUL, ITS CONTENTS VARIED AND INTERESTING, ITS ILLUSTRATIONS THE MOST ELEGANT AND SPIRITED OF ANY MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY. TWENTY CENTS PER NUMBER. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED AT NO. 132 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

WHOEVER FAILS TO SEE MRS. STEPHENS' MAGAZINE EVERY MONTH MISSES SOME OF THE BEST STORIES, AND SOME OF THE MOST PUNGENT, PITHY, ORIGINAL ARTICLES WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF E. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, AT BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, COLLS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a large lot of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. E. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade, At No. 54 John-st.

Richards Ringsland, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
Importer's and Manufacturer's Sale of SUPERB RICH FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Fine Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, Ladies' Cabas, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, China and Glass Ware, Portemony, and Fancy Articles of every description, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.
RICHARDS RINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 504 Broadway, Corner of Franklin-st.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
OUR RETAIL SALES will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at prices even less than one half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK ENGLISH MOIRE AND FANCY TIES, 25c.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, once around, at 25 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) 50c.
ALSENCE TIES, once around, from 12½ cents up.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES, from 20 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates. SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 419 Canal-st., up stairs.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Gilt French China dinner sets, 348 pieces	$43 00
White French China dinner sets, 149 pieces	26 00
Colored and gilt French China dinner sets	45 00
White French China tea sets, 44 pieces	8 25
Gilt band French China tea sets, 44 pieces	6 50
Colored and gilt French China tea sets, 44 pieces	10 25

All to be sold at the above prices, the discount upon usual rates being NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Silver-plated coffee urns	$10 00
Silver-plated tea kettles	10 00
Silver-plated cake baskets	5 00
Silver plated casters, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated teaspoons, the dozen	1 25

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
RICH PARIS BRONZE CLOCKS.
PARIS BRONZE FIGURES.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES, &c., &c.,
At an immense reduction.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE MOST USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Comprising Selections from English and American Authors. Superbly illustrated with 132 Engravings, from exquisite Designs, by the most eminent artists. In elegant small 400 form, printed on superfine Tinted Paper, richly bound in extra Cloth beveled, gilt edges. Price Five Dollars.
From the Richmond Examiner.
The most beautifully gotten-up volume that we have ever seen. It is the most useful and attractive of the books for the approaching holidays. It is illustrated in the handsomest manner by the exquisite engravings, all drawn by eminent artists, and each adorning in itself a study to the reader. The binding, print and paper are all unexceptionable.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,) New-York.

THE LEADING ARTISTS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES.
THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Comprising selections from English and American Authors. Superbly illustrated with 120 Engravings from exquisite Designs by the most eminent Artists. In elegant 8mail 4to form, printed on Superfine Tinted Paper, richly bound in extra Cloth beveled, gilt edges. Price Five Dollars.
From the London.
Certainly the coming holidays can give us no richer gift-book than this, either in the style of its issue, or the value of the material of which it is composed. In the former respect, its beautiful tinted paper—its clear type—the massiveness of its beveled binding, and all the appliances which go to make up a costly and beautiful gift-book, certainly commend it to all lovers of the tasteful. In the latter—its internal value—it need scarcely be said that it must be preeminent among the issues of the coming holidays.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st. (Franklin-square.)

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THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Comprising Selections from English and American Authors. Superbly illustrated with 132 Engravings from exquisite Designs by the most eminent Artists. In elegant small quarto form, printed on superfine tinted paper, richly bound in extra cloth beveled, gilt edges. Price Five Dollars.
From the Boston Courier.
This volume does honor to all engaged upon it, and may be heartily commended to any one who desires to make a present of enduring value to a friend—or to himself.
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From the Brooklyn Daily Times.
No more splendid and appropriate gift-book for this season of gifts has been issued. For luxury of paper, type, and illustration, and for the discriminating taste with which this exquisite casket has been filled with the gems of modern poesy, it is unsurpassed by any collection of the kind now before the public, and no more beautiful ornament for the centre-table could be selected, and no cheaper memento of love or friendship bestowed.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 85 Ann-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, at their salesroom No. 504 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., a superb collection of Watches, Diamonds, Bracelets, Pins, &c.; Ormolu and Gold Bijouterie, and every description of fancy and sterling goods for holiday presents. Call early and buy at your own prices. Every article warranted. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers, No. 504 Broadway.

LAST FREE LECTURE.—DR. ROBERT HUNTER will deliver the last lecture of the course on Consumption THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M., at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Subject—*The Treatment of Consumption by Direct Medication.* The public and profession are invited to attend. Admittance free.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND Writers and Law Reporters, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st. Official Reporters in the United States Senate from 1846 to 1854, are prepared to execute, with the utmost accuracy and dispatch, all kinds of verbatim Reporting in a manner not to be surpassed. WM. HENRY BURR, WM. BLAIR LORD.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Also, bound file of 1856. Apply at subscription desk.

FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—The most simple, accurate and reliable of all cheap machines are the GIBBS' PATENT FIFTEEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. There is nothing more useful and acceptable for a holiday gift. Call and examine, at No. 490 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
NO. 380 BOWERY.
DRY GOODS for the HOLIDAYS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES on Tuesday.
The Wholesale Stock from No. 144 Broadway now selling at RETAIL.
In the Store No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st., will be offered, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at an UNPRECEDENTED DISCOUNT,
SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, LACE CURTAINS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, and a large assortment of BLANKETS.
No. 380 Bowery.

CLOSING SALE.
No. 341 BROADWAY, Until 1st January.
EATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, COMFORTS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., CURTAIN MATERIALS.

OUR NEW WINTER DRESS HAT IS NOW ready and for sale at our counters.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Importers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.
28 MAIDEN-LANE, CORNER OF NASSAU-STREET.
FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT WHITE & BIRD'S.
None but first-class furs are sold at this house.

French sable capes and cuffs only	$50 and $75
French sable tippets	12 and 20
French mink half capes	12
No. 1 mink victorines	12 and 14
No. 1 mink half capes	25 and 30
No. 1 mink muffs	7 and 12

5 x x x mink marten mantillas, $90 and $100, such as sold for $160.
CHILDREN'S FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Gentlemen's fur caps, Gentlemen's fur collars, Gentlemen's fur gloves, } Less than cost.
Beware of those second-hand goods which are offered by parties in the business who have no principle. Call and examine the stock of WHITE & BIRD, No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 GRAND-ST.
The assignees have subjected the whole to a further immense reduction from former prices, and would invite special attention to the
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins, Dorsets and Albecas,
French and English Merinos,
Bayadere Plaids,
Cloaks, Shawls,
Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's store-room.
On and after the 1st of January the Assignees will be prepared to receive offers for the entire balance of the Stock with the business stand. Terms cash.
CHARLES G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

CLOAKS!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BRODIE'S CELEBRATED CLOAKS ARE NOW STILL FURTHER REDUCED IN PRICE, in order to CLEAR OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK, If possible, DURING THE HOLIDAYS. WONDERFUL BARGAINS!
No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$75
Extra sets of Mink at	90
Extra large Mink Capes at	90
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves,
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF-TIME RETAIL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 251 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of Well-seasoned skins.

Large size, full shaped	$45 00
Extra size, full shaped	60
Extra size, very dark, rich shade	70
Extra size, very best	75

Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 261 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Still further and immense reduction in prices of BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK, At No. 261 Broadway, Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

BLACK AND BROWN BEAVER

The New-York Times, Saturday, December 22, 1877.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, of the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,176,000 00
Average amount of Specie	100,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	300,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 340, Laws of 1852, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Specie	100,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	300,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,000,000 00

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857. E. H. ANDREWS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being daily average amount of Deposits and Circulation, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Average amount of Deposits	$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	300,000 00

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857. JOHN A. STEVENS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being daily average amount of Deposits and Circulation, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Average amount of Deposits	$1,000,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	300,000 00

Sworn before me, this 21st day of December, 1857. JOHN A. STEVENS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE